case. We have relied a great deal upon what our attorneys, especially Mr. Choate, told us. I fear that there will be bloodshed when the news is received in portions of China, even before the Government has I know just about how the feeling will be there, and I am afraid our missionaries are to be killed and our buildings destroyed,"

What will the Government do:" "That is harder to say. I shall expect the immediate recall of consuls and diplomatic representa-tives of the Chinese Government, and the severing of all relations with the United States, diplomatic and commercial. Great harm will result to the United states; one-half of the flour mills will be closed, for In the end it will be a good thing for the Chinaman that I am free to say. Americans have an idea that china is overcrowded with people. That entirely an erroneous idea, for there are few people in Chian when its vast extent is taken into consideration. These are millions of acres in the interior of China which might be cultivated if the people would only do it. I think the best thing ament can do is to recall the Chinese as well as the consuls. Under the Scott act we were going as fast as possible and the Geary act is only Our Government should resent political move.

to insult thus put upon it."

Collector of Internal Revenue Quinn said that the decision of the United States Supreme Court relative to the deportation of Chinese did not surprise him.

decision of the United States Supreme court Frianty to the deportation of Chinese did not surprise him. He will take no action, however, antil further orders from the Treasury Department, as he was ordered some time ago not to make any arrests until further orders. He thinks by their systematic course of opposition to the law the Chinese "six Companies" have brought about their own destruction. In case the deportation of Chinese is ordered, Mr. Qulim says he will begin on the criminal and worthless clusses first. He has a list and description of nearly 1,000 of such in this city alone, and could get at them at once. Then he would begin on the laborers.

District Attorney Carter and Collector of the Port Phelps said that nothing could be done until further orders from Washington. But they expressed the opinion that deportation would be no easy task.

A number of prominent Chinese merchants were seen last evening and expressed great regret at the decision of the court, saying that it meant a territide set-back for their business inferests. Chong Chansald he estimated it would mean a loss to Chinese mechants of over \$50,000,000. They look, he said, for a modification of the law. Dispatches from Portland, Ore., and many points in this State say the Chinese, as a rule, received the news quiefly and declined to talk until they had advices from the "Six companies." Frominent Chinese at Sacramentio expressed the opinion that the "Six Companies." Incominent Chinese at Sacramentio expressed the opinion that the "Six Companies." Incominent Chinese at Sacramentio expressed the opinion that the "Six Companies." Incominent Chinese at Sacramentio expressed the opinion that the "Six Companies" had done wrong in advising Chinamen not to register. The white people throughout the State generally received the news with approval, the exceptions being some Easterners and a few clergymen.

OFFICIALS HERE WAITING FOR ORDERS. MISSIONARIES AND CHINESE GREATLY DIS-TURBED OVER THE DECISION.

officials in the Federal Building had no word from Washington yesterday about the enforcement of the Geary law, and therefore did nothing. They had expected to receive orders and they think that they may arrive to-day. United States Marshal Jacobus said that he had no money to pay the expenses of deporting Chinamen, so he did not know what he could do if instructed to send them away. The three Chinamen whose cases came before the United States Eupreme Court were arrested in this city a week ago saturday. It was the opinion in the Federal Building that if any of the race were deported, these three would be the first to go. They are at liberty. Kiliaen Van Rensselner having given bail for them in \$500 each. He said yesterday that he had not been called

Judge Brown has already signed the order directing Marshal Jacobus to deport two of the three who were arrested. These two have no further legal recourse and it would seem that they would surely be sent out of the country unless protected by inatractions to Mershal Jacobus from Washington.

The decision of the Supreme Court was the principal

tepic of discussion among those religious societies which have missions in China. The Rev. Dr. William S. Langford, secretary of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in speaking of the measure, said yesterday in his in speaking of the measure, said yesterday in his office in the Bible House: "I am theroughly ashumed of the law as an American citizen. It is sure to react upon us as a people. The effect upon our missionary work is a secondary consideration, although the fact that this, a great Christian nation, has done such an injustice, cannot but prejudice our religion in the eyes The Rev. Dr. F. J. Masters, of San Francisco, the

superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal missions on the Pacific Coast, who spent nine years of his life as a missionary among the Chinese in their native land and eight years as a missionary among the Chinese on the Pacific slope, was at the mission house, at Fifth-ave, and Twentieth-st, yesterday, and spoke freely on the subject. He said: "I don't know what the effect of the law is going to be, but it will mean a black day for American missionaries and American commerce. We have broken our treaty obligations which we solemnly assumed with China. We have broken faith with a heathen people to whom Christ. We can't expect China to treat our people with consideration when we treat theirs like dogs, to tagged for the pound, or as ticket-of-leave men. We can't expect to retain everything of advantage ourselves and eliminate everything of advactag them. China may do one of two things may give the American missionaries in her dominion, which number more than 600, twenty-four hours in which to leave her domains, with passports to carry them safely over the border, or she may take life so unpleasant in China for Americans that they cannot live there. She may cancel our extraterritorial rights which we now possess, which per-mits an American subject to be tried for any offence before an American Consul. That she will do that is most certain. In my humble opinion, we are being ruled by the West, and the Western States of this continent are bad States and are not fit for self-government. They ought to be laid across the knees of Uncle Sam and spanked roundly."

In "Chinatown" the decision was a cause of sullen anger and deep disappointment; but the few who would speak felt still confident that the provisions of the law, in so far as deporting the laboring classes among them was concerned, would never be enforced. General Michael Kerwin, Internal Revenue Callector for the 11d District, was seen at his office, No. 114 Nassau-st., and said: "I do not wish to say what my opinion is of the decision of the Supreme Court. decision has made the Genry law constitutional, and as a public servant I shall carry out whatever instrucns are sent to me from the Secretary of the Treas ury. At present we are acting strictly in accordance make arrests. The Geary law names no specific date hall be arrested and deported. It rests entirely with the Executive when the arrest of the law-breakers ordered. There is not the slightest possibility of any trouble in my district, and when my orders come I shall have no difficulty in obeying them Numbers no doubt will register when brought into court, and will be able to satisfy the judge of the truth of their reason for not having registered before May 6. A Chinaman can prove almost anything."

The Chinese Consul, Shen Woon, was seen at the consulate, No. 26 West Ninth-st., but he declined to speak on the subject. One of those attached to the office, however, was not so reticent. In his opinion the act was an outrage, and he falled to see how any honest-minded American could be in favor of the ill of discrimination. He held that the Chinese were a hard-working, law-abiding people, and instanced the case of a Chinaman who was found drunk on the sidewalk some months ago. "It was the first case of the kind," he added, "and was thought so strange that every paper gave long notices of the novel event. Why should we be discriminated against? It is a slur on the good name of America, with its

asted ery of the liberty and equality of all men. their pig-tails swaying in the breeze and unmindful of the rain, reading the bulletius which gave them an account of the decision at Washington. The opinion of Justice Field was posted up in full in the local headquarters of the "Six Companies," No. 16 Mott-st. It was, of course, in Chinese characters, and lined three walls of a good-sized room. The room was crowded throughout the afternoon, and there were many comments in Mongolian. Each man dubbed

ne Justice "Fu Tsz" (the teacher). Not a word could be gleaned from the men who were at the headquarters of the Six Companies, but a few Chinese were discovered who would speak on

Dr. J. C. Thoms, who has an office at No. 19 Doyer-st., said to a Tribune reporter? "There has been no action taken by the Chinese population of this city since the decision of the Supreme Court. We shall wait for information from our Minister in Washington, or perhaps from China. The law is an infamous one, an act of barbarity, and certainly not in consonance with the general American sentiment. It was only last year that a large body of Americans sent over a petition to the Czar of Russia begging him not to expel the poor Russian and Polish Jews, but here is America now doing just as despote and ernel injury to a thrifty race, who, under the circumstances, have no power of appeal. Our own flowernment is not likely to make any vigorous protest. It is and has been the policy of China to keep her own reople in the empire and to exclude every foreigner. The present law has brought about a terrible stagnation in our trade. No mercantile house can get credit, loyer-st., said to a Tribune reporter: "There has

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"Exceptionally favored, potable, pure and agreeable to the taste."

N. Y. MEDICAL RECORD.

and no individual can get credit. Any day a man may be ordered to be deported.

"The law will wipe out missionary work in China. The Chinaman who is sent back and loses all the money and the time he has spent over here will only be satisfied with blood. I feel that way myself. Mr. Geary, in one of his arguments, has said that we keep ourselves apart. Let me tell you that we would gladly make ourselves one of your great community, but whenever a Chinaman tries to make fittenls with an American he is rebuffed and insuited. I don't think the law will ever be put in force, but I am sure our men will not register."

Wong Long, a merchant, of No. 15 Doyer-st. said that up to the present no action had been taken by the Chinese against the law, and be did not know when there would be a meeting to protest against the law, but that there would be one was certain. He was also certain that the Chinese would not injure their case by nets of crime. They believed in the ultimate fairness of the great American paple, and were hopeful that everything would be happily settled. The Geary law was one passed only for the extreme Western States.

estern States. Warrey S. Charles, an Americanized Chinaman, of

No. 40 Doyer-st., expressed the same setfilments as his countrymen, but made the astounding statement that if a Chinaman were willing to "put up" enough noney he could always get out naturalization paper

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE ACT. THE REV. GILBERT REID. A MISSIONARY IN

CHINA, THINKS IT WILL CAUSE TROUBLE. Peld, of the American Presbyterian Mission at Chinan-Flowery Kingdom and is familiar with its institutions and the characteristics of its people. In speaking yesterday with a Telbane reporter, Mr. Reld said that was surprised at the decision of the Supreme

"The decision," he added, "seems to me to trary to the constitution, as seen in the amendments. For instance: The fourteenth amendment guarantees airendy decided that that applies not only to citizens. but to those who are not yet naturalized, and are living under the jurisdiction of the United States. By the Geary bill protection is guaranteed to the hinaman if he holds a certificate of identification, when really the constitution itself guarantee tilicate or not. Furthermore, the panishment for fallure to have the certificate is deportation, or, in other words, banishment. This seems contrary to the eruel or unusual punishment. But this decision of the Supreme Court must be regarded as final.

whether constitutional or not," added Mr. Reid, "it seems very unnecessary for Congress to will abrogate its prior freaties with China. It eaght to be possible to secure haras enunciated in the treaty, both of which are declared be the supreme law of the land. By the treaty of 1880 China courteonsly granted the right to the United States to restrict and regulate Chinese migration, but declared that the leg-tion should be reasonable and should but declared that the legislareported to the Chinese Government for consideration. The Chinese Imperial Government, therefore, does not advocate full and unrestricted emigration. Here is a favor that is granted, and which thus far has not been granted by any other We now pass a law which is especially nation. offensive not only to Chinese laborers, coolles, high binders and laundrymen, but to the Emperor and his Ministers of state. It seems as if it would be possible to secure by treaty and then by our legislation such action as would restrict the further coming of Chinese laborers, and this only is the estensible object of the

laborers, and this only is the ostensible object of the Geary bill. Why, then, not secure this object with out, in addition, giving insult to the Chinese people and race?

"It is certain," added the minister, "that the Chinese authorities will not disregard the practical relations of this bill to their standing as a mailon. If our highest Court decides that Congress can thus pass a law, and one like the Geary bill, contrary to all the past treaties made with China by the United States, then, of course, the Emperor of China has the same sovereign right to issue edicts which will also be contrary to the treaties made with America and other Wesfern powers. We will then find ourselves lashed by all the complications of tresty revisions. The harm, therefore, is not only to the few Americans in China, the reputation of our country, but to all foreign residents in China."

PLEASED WITH THE DECISION.

CITIZENS OF OREGON AND WASHINGTON HAPPY OVER THE RESULT.

Portland, Orc., May 16.—Great satisfaction is ex-pressed here over the decision of the Supreme Court on the Geary law. Chinamen have nothing to say. but are waiting for instruction from "Six Companies." Regarding the deportation, Federal officers state that nothing can be done without instructions from Washington. There are about 14,000 Chinese in this district and less than 1,000 have registered. There will be no riots or anti-Chinese demonstrations of any



Profoundly Grateful

For Help Derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla

Symptoms of Cancer Removed --Rheumatism Cured.

"Chicago, Hi., Feb. 27, 1803.
"C. 1. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
"Dear Sirs: 1 am profoundly impressed with the medical virtues of Hood's Sarsoparitie. 1 was threstened with caseer, and disagreeable cruptions on my back and other places. The cancer was appearing on my lip. Providentially I obtained a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and by the time it was gone the had symptoms had nearly all disappeared. I have used four bottles, and I believe it has

Saved Me from Premature Death am now almost 73 years of age, and I work like a siger. And I know that Hood's Sarsapar lin has had much to do with my vigor and strength. I recommended it to my wife, who had suffered so much with rheumatic

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

she has used about three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparlia, and to-day, and for the last six months, she seems like a new being. We are as

Hearty and Robust

as the young people who live with us. We do want the afflicted to know what Hood's Sursuparilla has done for us, and I feel it a duty to let people know in this way of the help obtained. With grateful acknowledgment to C. I. Hood & Co." REV. O. H. POWER, 2924 Hanoverst., Chicago, III.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best atter-dinner Pills, assist

character. The Chinsmen now here interfere but little with white labor and the principal objection to

them in this city is their filth.

Scattle, Wash., May 16.—The fact that the Geary law had been declared constitutional was received here with evidence of delight by a majority of the citizens. The Chinese, with the exception of the few who have registered, are much excited. They take a hopeful view of the situation, however, and think that President Cleveland will allow them time to register.
Ottawa, May 16.—The United States auth ritles at Portland, Ora., say that the 612 Chinese passengers brought over by the steamer Empress of India, destined for the United States, who possess fraudulent certes of entry, must be returned through Canada on the ground that they had been landed in Canada before being transshipped to another steamer to be taken to Fortland. It appears they were simply landed at quarantine, and this fact, in international law, does not constitute landing or entry into a country. The Chinese were only passing through Canada. If an attempt is made by the United States auth rities to land them on Canadian shores the officers will at once

WESTERN BUSINESS TROUBLES.

THE NORTHWESTERN LOAN COMPANY'S CONDITION. CHARGES OF FORGERY AGAINST A MICHIGAN

LIQUOR MAN-TWO MORE BANKS CLOTE. Detroit, Mich., May 16 .- The affairs of Herman C. Fechheimer, head of the recently embarrassed wholesale liquor firm of H. C. Fechhelmer & Co., ar rapidiy reaching a crisis. With paper uncovered th labilities slightly exceed \$250,000, an unknown quan-Cty of which is forged. Detroit and Cincinnati banks Thomas Swan had Fechheimer arrested a few days ago, alleging fraud in some business trans-Yesterday it was discovered that a piece of Fechseimer's paper for \$3,000, signed by Joseph Tromis eln, of Cheinnati, his father-in-law, was a forgery. Then Mr. swan declared that his name had been forged

o \$15,000 worth of notes, and the banks, nearly all

of whom hold Fechheimer's paper, are trying to find

Chicago, May 16 .- B. P. Clarke, the real estate agent, is missing, and about twenty-five of his creditors are searching for him. Clarke made a voluntary assignment May 1. Since that time he has not been seen in Chleago. An investigation of his business represent various creditors, and it is claimed that he is short over \$55,000. Clarke's name became familiar everal years ago as foreman of the jury in the Croolin

Minneapolis, May 16. The officials of the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company are not ready to pention which, however, they say will probably become necessary. "The Journal" says to day that the litvestors in the company will in all probability not lose a dollar, that the only possibility of loss is to the stockholders, and that President Menage is sure that they will be protected from loss also, providing the company is left to carry on business without forced fiquidation. The statement was made yesterday in dispatch from Troy, N. V., that the company had \$16,000,000 in dehentures. While the official have ende no statement on this point, "The Journal" day says that the debentages are only a little over \$2.

called upon for amounts equal to their stock holdings. cipionus to the gradiantes and gave About 8 o'clock this morning a little crowd began carnest words at counsel and encouragement, gathering about the front of the Farmers and Ar- deat Hastings, in behalf of the faculty, deliv

MR. WIMAN'S GENERAL ASSIGNMENT. HIS LIABILITIES ESTIMATED AT \$000,000-CON-DITION OF HIS ASSETS.

ATTACHMENTS AND JUDGMENTS.

The Sheriff has received an attachment for \$95,- history, 800 against the West Superior Iron and Steel Company, of No. 62 William'st, and West Superfor, Wis., of the seminary to the General Assembly, which in favor of the Atlantic Trust Company, as trustee meets to-morrow in Washington. E. M. Kingsley, for Cecile Bristed Griffith, for money received by the secretary and treasurer of the Board of Directors, Francis II. Weeks, the missing lawyer, as trustee for said last evening that the annual report would be Cecile B. Griffith, which money he lent to the West Superior Iron and Steel Company, of which he was the board caused by death or removal from the city \$275,000 belonging to the trust estate of Cecile B. alumni to luncheon in the library in the afternoon, Griffith, also that he made the following loans to the company: March 1s, 1891, \$15,000. June 1, 1891, \$17,000. June 8, 1891, \$6,000. June 10, 1891, \$15,000. June 15, 1891, \$25,000. June 29, 1891, \$19,000. These amounts aggregate \$103,000, but the amount of the attachment is \$95,800. The Sheriff served the attachment on W. A. Stevenson, treasurer of the West Superior Iron and Steel Company; on the Central, Continental, Mercantile and Nassau trust companies and the National Bank of Commerce, which are supposed to hold money or occurrities belonging to the company. the company: March 18, 1801, \$15,000. June 1, company.

this city against "The Brooklyn Chronicle", Publishing newspaper, in favor of David Sternlicht, for legal ferred the claim to Mr. Sternlicht.

Thomas H. Brush and William A. Brush in favor of

Eibert S. Carman, and execution was issued to the Sheriff. Hormas H. Brush is building the Casa Alameda Hotel, at Sixty Hird-st, and the Bouleyard, and mechanics Hens for \$50,000 were entered against him a few weeks ago.

The Sheriff has received an attachment for \$405 against the Godfrey & Clark Paper Company, of Pittsburg, Penn., in favor of F. A. Reichard. The company has a pinnt at Tarentum, Penn., valued at \$250,000, and branches at Claengo and Vernon, Mich. It contessed judgments on Monday for \$850,500.

It contessed judgments on Monday for \$850,500.

MORE TIME GRANTED A. G. YATES'S ASSIGNEE.

Rochester, May 16 (Special).—Walter B. Duffy, as signee of Arthur G. Yates, the coal merchant and railroad president, who assigned on April 17 as a result of indorsing the paper of H. H. Warner, the big patent medicine manufacturer, petitioned Judge Werner this afternoon for an extension of fifteen days.

R. L. E. Graham, J. F. Hayner, J. R. Henry, S. Hertos, N. D. Hyeson, W. A. Kirkwood, O. Kocian, E. J. Liavi, H. L. Haelberde, in the time for filing schedules of assets and liabil. in the time for filing schedules of assets and liabilities. The original thirty-day limit expires to morrow, The petition was granted, and at the same time the assignee's bond was raised from \$50,000 to \$100,000, Hiram W. Sibley and Hobart F. Atkinson furnishing the additional security. In his petition the assignee said that thus far he had found property consisting of the coal yard in this city, real-estate and coal docks at Charlotte, rallroad and mining stock, interests in wholesale coal corporations, notes, accounts and bills receivable, amounting in the aggregate to \$1,900,000. All this property is more god or pledged to secure liabilities amounting to \$1,600,000. The assignee also reports other property to the amount of \$500,000 or \$000,000, none of which is encumbered. He has already collected #23,343 12 due to the assignor. It is thought that the final schedules of the assignee

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION Will be of value to the world by illustrating the improvements in the mechanical arts, and eminent physicians will tell you that the progress in mellicial agents has been of equal importance, and as a strengthening laxative that Syrup of Figs is far in divance of all others.

REMOVAL

We have removed to our new store, UN SQUARE NORTH, 31 East 17th-st., run through to 36 East 18th-st., where we have the Largest Store for the display of

BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS

BARGAINS. During the rest of May we offer the balance of our stock in our store. 35 WEST 14TH ST.

REDUCED PRICES All goods new no shop-worn goods. WHITCOMB METALLIC

BEDSTEAD CO.,

Union Sq. North, 31 E. 17th St. And until June 1st, 35 West 14th St.

will not materially alter the figures here given, and that the assets will amount to about \$2,500,000, with Habilities of \$1,600,000.

TO CLOSE UP AN' ARKANSAS BANK. Fonda, N. Y., May 16.-The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed John E. Ashe, of Fonda, to clos affairs of a National bank in Arkansas City. Mr. Ashe has already taken the oath of offic before a Supreme Court Justice. His duties will require three months' time. Mr. Ashe is a son-in-law of ex-Superintendent of Public Works James

law of ex-saperinicident of Fubile Works James Strumham.

Eloomington, 16., May 16.—The Exchange Bank of Normal, a subarb of this city, closed its doors to-day. It was a private banking institution conducted by W. H. schureman, and the cause is deling business without adequate capital. The crash had been expected some time. The deposits average \$800,000, and the capital stock was supposed to be \$25,000.

St. Paul, Minn., May 16.—A dispatch says the Bank of Zumbrota, of Zambrota, Minn., closed its doors this morning. It is a small convern.

Memracytic, Ind., May 16.—The Citizens' Bank of Monrocytile, which closed its doors had Friday, resumed business this morning, with the statement that it would pay dellar for dellar on all indebtedness.

SOUTH CAROLINA BANK IN TROUBLE.

Charleston, S. C., May 16,-The doors of the Bank State, closed to-day with a notice of temperary stock of the bank is nearly \$60,000. It has branches at Kingstree, Conway, Williston and Varnville, in this state, and several towns in North Carolina. It is believed that the bank has assets to cover all indebtedness. Stringency of the money market and inability to realize on occurities caused the failure.

FORTY YOUNG MINISTERS.

COMMENCEMENT OF UNION SEMINARY.

THE FACULTY STRENGTHENED-TO REPORT AS USUAL TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The fifty seventh anutversary exercises of Union sufficient to pay the Habilities without calling on the Theological Sentingry closed last evening with the to coders. At any rate, the other assets will have graduation of forty men. Dr. Charles further, first exhausted before the stockholders can be president of the board of directors, presented the chanics' Eank. The line of people with frawing their incores grew perceptibly smaller toward evining. Confidence is clearly returning. Many deposits were also men, to deserve the respect and love of their people, made. seeking not promotion, but seeking to serve God and

ejected a successor to Dr. Puilip schaff in the depart-ment of church history, and appointed an instructor A general assignment was filed at Richmond, S. I., in the department of systematic theology. Professor peterday by Erastus Wiman. David Bonnett King.

A. C. McCiffert, of Lane Theological Seminary, was attorney, at No. 45 Pinest, is the assignee. He was chosen to succeed Dr. schaff, and the Rev. Million that trustee under the deed of trust of Staten Island Adams Brown, at present an instructor at Union, will fill real estate for the benefit of creditors filed some time the chair honored by Henry B. smith, W. G. F. Shedd ago by Mr. Wiman and his wife. The assignment is and J. H. Worcester, jr. Both men are graduates of made without preferences. Mr. Wiman's liabilities. the seminary. Professor McGiffert was second honor as nearly as may be estimated, are about \$600,600.

The assets may not be estimated. Their value is largely dejendent upon the amount to be realized from the Staten Island property, which includes the Woods of the directors approved their course highly. Last

price.

There is also some hope of getting some return ultimately from the Staten Island Electric Light and Power Company, in which Mr. Wiman invested about \$200,000, and for which he indoreed notes for from \$140,000 to \$150,000. If fresh money can be raised, the plant completed and its floating debt funded Mr. Wiman's investment may in the future prove to be valuable. It could probably pay interest at the start on the present indebtedness of the company if it was funded as suggested.

Mr. Wiman had hoped, up to the last moment, that a general assignment might be avoided, but the increased stringency of the honey were spent with studies which stades were spent with studies which stades as a superior man," said President "Well, said the Senator, "Why did you put John J. Quinlain in Simpson's place?"

Before he coult answer someter Hill said; "Dr. Senner, now be frank. Did you not appoint here to be wast the leader of the XXIVIA District Anti-napper Organization?"

Yes, I will be frank, said Dr. Senner. "I never because he was the leader of the president of the seminary twenty years ago, and the plant completed and its floating debt funded hir, Wiman's investment may in the future prove to be valuable. It could probably pay interest at the start on the present indebtedness of the company if it was funded as suggested.

Mr. Wiman had hoped, up to the last moment, that a general assignment might be avoided, but the increased stringency of the honey making the had not.

Grown as superior man," said President

Hasting to a Tritime reporter has evering. In speaking in simpson's place?"

Before he coult answer sometor Hill said; "Dr. Senner of the man to resign. The Commissioner answered that he had not.

Well, said if Dr. Senner had not asked if Dr. Senner of the loant of the Germany were spent with studies which especially fit him for his new duties. He has not been elected a general assignment might be avoided, but the in-creased stringency of the money market has prevented any arrangement with creditors. The representatives of some of the Boston banks who are creditors of Mr. Wiman also requested delay.

Germany were spent with studies which especially the him for his new duties. He has not been elected to the professorship made vacant by the death of Dr. Worcester, but has been appointed instructor for two years in the department. During that time other members of the faculty will doubtless aid him somewhat. For a year he has been instructor in church

There has been no little comment as to the attitude said last evening that the annual report would be made to the Assembly as usual. The vacancies in The affidavit says that Weeks received were not filled yesterday. The board invited the when a portrait of Henry B. smith was unveiled and presented to the seminary, Dr. Hamlin, of Washing-

ompany.

Judgment for \$2,022 was yesterday entered in his city against "Tae Brooklyn Chronicle" Publishing company, which published "The Lrooklyn Chronicle" awspaper, in favor of David Sternlicht, for legal ervices performed by Charles F. Hahn, who trans cried the claim to Mr. Steinlicht.

Judgment for \$24,855 was yesterday entered against fromms H. Brush and William A. Brush in favor of Elbert S. Carman, and execution was issued to the sheriff. I homas H. Brush is building the Casa Mameda Hotel, at fixty filled-st, and the Eonleyard, and mechanics' lens for \$50,000 were entered against the manner of the graduating exercises in the evening were of expectal interest, and many glouds of the yeang manuters were present to bid them farewell, and to be the words of cheer thron the products. The speakers and their themes were these: "The christ of To-Day," Albert J. Alexander; "Things Which Cannot be Shaden," Alexander; "Things Which Cannot be Shaden," in figure the company of the production of the speakers and their themes were these: "The christ of To-Day," Albert J. Alexander; "Things Which Cannot be Shaden," in figure the company of the production of the speakers and their themes were these: "The christ of To-Day," Albert J. Alexander; "Things Which Cannot be Shaden," in figure the company of the graduating exercises in the evening were of expectal interest, and many glouds of the yeang manuters were present to bid them forewell, and method the words of the expectal interest, and many glouds of the execution of the yeang manuters were present to bid them forewell, and more present to be the year present to

duating class were:

D. A. MacMurray,
J. O. McKelvey,
A. H. MacNeil,
S. B. Moyer,
J. G. Newman,
A. W. Parten
T. B. Duffeld,
A. Pland,
A. Printer,
S. W. Righter,
H. L. P. A. Schwarz,
H. M. Shields
A. Staudding,
D. Ste ker,
H. Shift,
J. DeW. Talmage,
F. DeW. Talmage,
F. Taylor,
M. Thomas
T. Willis.

A BOY SHOT WHILE GUNNING FOR ROBINS. A BOY SHOT WHILE IT ANNIE FOR ROBINS.
Ward Prentiss, the ten-year-old son of Dr. William
Prentiss, of Jamaira-ave. Long Island City, and a numler of companions went shooting birds with air guns yesterday afterneon. The first Lime found was a robin in
a tree near young Prentiss's home, and there was an alming and firing of pune. Frentiss suddigity prised air
hand to his lift aye and shouted. "I'm shot!?" His
latner was sent for and restoratives applied. On examlating to the found that his actions we form out. ination it was found that his mis eye was torn out. He was removed to his home, where he lies in a precarious

HOME SEEKERS will find at New Bound Brook freedom from mosquitoes, perfect severage, bet quality water, electric lights. Telford paved streets, lots restricted against objectionable features, beautiful cottages and choice lots for sale chesp, on easy terms, 3 lines of R. R. frequent fast trains, block signals, insuring safety; commutation 18 cents; time 54 minutes from N. V. Factory sifes homated.

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DR. SENNER ON THE RACK.

HE TELLS ABOUT HIS APPOINTMENT.

SENATOR HILL CALLS HIM BEFORE THE COM-

MITTEE ON IMMIGRATION. The Senate Committee on Immigration was in ses don yesterday morning and afternoon at the Hotel Normandle. Only six of the members of the con mittee were present. They were Senators Davil B. Hill, chairman; William E. Chandler, Charles J. Faulkner, W. N. Squire, Redfield Proctor and Frederick T. Dubols. Herman Stump, the United States Superintendent of Immigration, was also at the meeting. The meeting was to be called at 10 o'clock in the morning, but scenator Hill did not take his seat until 11 o'clock. The meeting was opened by the reading of the resolution to discuss which the meet-

ing had been called. This was the resolution:

Reserved. That the Committee on Immigration be authorized and directed to make inquiry into the condition and character of the allen immigrants comin to the United States for the purposes of supplying labor for the coal, iron and other mines of the try; and, further, to inquire whether the laws against admission of laborers under contract are effectually enforced, and whether the immigration laws are economically administered without an excessive force of officers, clerks, inspectors, special agents and other employes; and also generally to inquire into the workings of the new immigration law of March 3, 1893, and prior immigration laws, and concerning any sas pected evasions and violations thereof, for the purpose of which inquiry the committee may act as a full committee or through a sub-committee, duly appointed by its chairman, and may take testimony during the recess of the Senate."

Senator Squire thought that the Chinese Exclusion should receive special attention from the co mittee before the regular business, and moved that a sub-committee be appointed to inquire into the gen eral question of immigration on the Pacific Coast, with special attention to the Chinese immigration. The tion was carried, and Senator Hill said he would appoint the sub-committee later.

The first witness called before the committee was Dr. Joseph H. Senuer, Commissioner of Immigration. enator Hill began the examination by asking Dr Senner questions about what he had done in Europe before coming to this country in 1880. Then he requested the Dector to say what he had done since his arrival in the United States. Senutor Chandler at that point asked the Commissioner a number of questions regarding his appointment. Senator Hill wished to know whether he had applied for the place. Dr. seamer replied that he had not. The place had been given him un olicited, he said. Secretary Carilide had told the Commissioner that he had received the placbecause he was free from political entanglements. enator Chandler then wished to know what Secretary Carlisle had meant by his remark. Dr. Senner

said that he supposed the Secretary of the Transity meant that he (the Doctor) belonged to none of the actions of the Democratic party in New-York.
"That means you were an Anti-Snapper," said Senator Hill. "Maybe that is what the Secretary meant," an-

swered Dr. Senner. But you are an Anti-Snapper, are you not !"

asked Senator Hill. Why do you ask me that?" replied Dr. Senner. "Because," answered the Senator, "I want you to admit that you are an Anti-Snapper. You must be one, because you were recommended for the place by Grace and Anderson, were you not."

Fefore Dr. Senner could reply, Senator Fankner

Before Dr. Senner could reply, Senator Patterns ald: "Mr. Chalrman, what have all these questions to do with our work !" A great deal," answered Senators Hill and Chandler

- Well, continued Mr. Faulkner, "I do not think they have any bearing on what we want to learn, and

think they are more impertinent than pertinent. I do not want to hear any more about how Dr. Senuer his appointment, or any more about Snappers or Anti-Snappers." All questions are pertinent," replied Senator

Chandler. "Suppose he was appointed through the influence of the steamship companies! To find that er would be our duty."

Dr. Senner a sured him that he was not the man at the steamship companies wanted for the place. A number of questions were then put to the Commissioner to test his knowledge of the duties of his office. Senator Chandler then asked a number of questions about the Baron de Birsh Fund. But the doctor said that he knew no more about it than what he had learned from the newspapers.

Senator Chandler then wished to know the names of those who had been discharged by Dr. Senner at of Arden, the Guan farm, near Giffords on the Sea, the Rosebank property and the exhibition grounds at Erastina. There are incumbrances on this land amounting to \$80,000 to \$100,000. Its rental value is trifling, but unless it is forced upon the market Mr. Witman's friends think that it will bring a handsome

Hent.

Edmund Stephenson, Superintendent of Immigration, was the only other witness examined. He was asked to tell what he knew about the Hirsh fund and Colonel Weber's connection with it. He was also asked to express his opiation on many of the things of it. senner had said. In many cases Mr. Stephenson did not agree with Dr. Senner.

The session will be continued to-day.

JOHN L. SCILLIVAN RELEASED ON BAIL.

Biddeford, Me., May 16.-John L. Sollivan, against whom the Grand Jury of the York County Supreme Court at Alfred to-day reported an indictment for assault and battery, went before Jali Commissioner Charles S. Hamilton here this afternoon and gave bend to the sum of \$500 for his appearance for trial during the term. The civil action for admages he of this city. The suit was for \$5,000, and Sullivan is said to have paid Lizotte a round sum. The prisoner was released by habeas corpus proceedings, fits bondsmen are Charles C. Tukesbury, of Portland, and Thomas B. McAloon, of Bangor.

INDIANAPOLIS LABORERS ON STRIKE.

Indianapolis, May 16.-All the awion teamsters and laborers in the city (about 2,000) went on strike at 1:30 this afternoon. All public street work is at a standstill. The contractors and representatives of the union have been in conference for several days, but have been unable to agree upon a scale. The men demand eight hours. This afternoon the police were kept busy moving from place to place and keeping down disturbatives. A few non-union men who were working were hissed and hooted at by the

Chicago, May 16.-The machinists employed at the Grant Locomotive works, to the number of seventyfive, came out on strike vesterday rather than comply with an order of the firm that they would have to work by piece. The men object to one man having to work two machines, which they claim is being done at present, and to the piece-work system which his been fettoduced.

THE WHISKLY TRUST'S NEW BONDS.

Chicago, May 16.-The directors of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company (Whiskey Trust) came together again to-day to consider in executive ses ion the details of the proposed issue of bonds. After considering the bond question all the morning the directors adjourned for luncheon without deciding 5 per cents, in the nature of debentures, over half to be held in escrow to secure relates; the remainder to be used as collateral in case it is decided to go into the distributing business.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A BALL PLAYER.

Hartford, Conn., May 16,-First Baseman Bagg, of the Amherst Aggies, had one of his kidneys ruptured by an accident in a collision with a Trinity map in Saturday's game here. His condition is serious. Bagg was taken to the house of Manager Charles Goodrich, of the team. His parents live in West Springfield.

AN EDITOR ASSAULTED BY A CITY OFFICER. Scattle, Wash., May 16.-Erastus Brainerd, Editor of "The Press-Times," was assaulted last evening by Deputy City Auditor Andrew Blackstone. The men met in the street, when Blackstone struck Brainerd several times with a cane, cutting his scalp and face. The cause of the attack was as editorial in "The Press-Times," in which it was said that Joseph

Gallagher, a recently deposed police clerk, had declared that he did not want a better thing than to have his books examined by Blackstone. DARING ESCAPE OF FOUR CONVICTS Jeffersonville, Ind., May 16.-Robert Adams, Nathan Bell, Frunk McCarthy and William Nelson, alins

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wouth. The four convicts were confined in a cell house on the ground tier, their cells adjoining one ano her. They drilled a two-foot hoje through a fiveinch flagging to the ground, then tunnelled under the dagging a distance of awenty-five feet to the north wail of the range. The task of tannelling at this soint through a three-toot wall made of Bedford Rime took them only a few hours. From there the prisoners scaled the improvised wall, made of upright boards, on the east side of the prison. The temporary wall is used while the new brick wall is being built.

SHEEHAN'S WORK CONDEMNED BY DEMOCRATS. Euffalo, May 16 (Special) -- Herbert A. Bissell, & cousin of the Postmaster-General, a member of the Grover Cleveland were members, and leader of the Cleveland Democracy here, insists that his recent trip to Washington, in company with the Editor of "The Courier" and Mayor Bishop, was not to secure from the President the anti-Sheehan patronage for Western

New-York. "I can't say anything about my talk with the President," Mr. Bissell said; "but I will say this; I met a number of leading Democrats from all parts of the country at Washington, and I was surprised to find how thoroughly they understood the political to find how thoroughly they understood the political situation here. They all denounce the disgraceful work of the machine that has been carried on in this state during the last year. I find that many men from remote parts of the United states know all about the details of the proceedings here in Buffalo. I suppose they get their information from the New-York newspapers. At any rate, I am convinced beyond any doubt that the time has come when the sound, clean principles of Democracy are to be upheld in spite of all the machine element can do."

WHITES EXPELLED BY AN INDIAN AGENT. Tekon, Wash., May 16 .- All the whites on the Corul d'Alene reservation have been expelled by order of Indian Agent Halfiole. For some time there has been a great deal of drunkenness among the Indians on the reservation, and it was supposed that many of the white farmhands working for Indians furnished the whiskey, hence the order. The expulsion of the whites at this time of the year will greatly inconvenience many Indian farmers, who depend upon white labor to till their lands.

THE INDICTMENT HELD TO BE DEFECTIVE. Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, yesterday quashed the indictme against John C. Ene on June 17, 1884. The Judge up-held the contention of ex-Senator Frank Hiscock and Colo-nel George Bliss, counsel for Mr. Ene, that the indices ment was defective in that it did not specify sufficient particulars.

